

WHIL.8 19th Century Politics Notes

WHIL.8 Napoleon & The Congress of Vienna

French Revolution left a powerful legacy for world history:

- Secular society-religion becomes less important
- Nationalism-pride in one's nation fuels hatred of other nations
- Democratic ideas-people more concerned with rights and freedoms

The legacy of Napoleon was T.N.T

T-Tried to unify all of Europe

N-Napoleonic code of laws made all equal while it spread throughout his empire

T-The growth of nationalism in countries he conquered-Especially Prussia and Italy

· *Q: If nationalism is growing in Europe because of Napoleon, what can you predict will happen soon?*

Congress of Vienna

· Prince Metternich of Austria heads Congress of Vienna-meeting of top European leaders

· C of V wants to go B.A.C.K. to before 1789

· *Q: What happened in 1789?*

· Balance of power created, no country in Europe can be too powerful

· *Q: What country in Europe had gotten too powerful?*

· A new political map of Europe is drawn (France is now weaker)

· *Q: What 2 nations are still divided into city-states?*

· Congress of Vienna breeds new political philosophies (Liberalism vs. Conservatism)

· *Q: Whose philosophies do you think the people at the Congress of Vienna favored?*

· Kings & monarchies restored to power

· *Q: What do you think will happen in Europe next?*

Liberalism vs. Conservatism

· Liberalism

· Middle-class merchants

· based on Enlightenment

· favored constitutional monarchies

· favored freedoms and rights

· favored religious tolerance

· Conservatism

· Upper-class nobles

· based on tradition

· favored absolute monarchies

· opposed individual rights & freedoms

· favored organized religion(Catholicism)

The Expansion of Political Rights in Europe

The rise of Nationalism was a powerful force behind European politics during the 19th Century. Widespread demands for political rights led to revolutions and legislative actions in Europe.

National pride, economic competition, and democratic ideals stimulated the growth of nationalism. The terms of the Congress of Vienna led to widespread discontent in Europe, especially in German and the Italian states. Unsuccessful revolutions of 1848 increased nationalistic tendencies. In contrast to continental Europe, Great Britain expanded political rights through legislative means and made slavery illegal in the British Empire.

Unification of Italy and Germany

Unification-become one

· Italy was divided into city-states

· Q: What did we learn earlier this year that began in these Italian city-states and then moved into Northern Europe?

Unification of Italy

- Nationalism grew in Italy during 1800s
- ***Q: Why did nationalism grow?***
- Italian nationalists all drank from the same **C.U.P.**
- Count Cavour unified Northern Italy
- Cavour, advisor to king of Sardinia
- Unification of southern Italy to Northern Italy was due to Giuseppe Garibaldi
- Garibaldi used guerilla warfare
- Papal States including Rome became the last to join Italy
- ***Q: Why do you think the Papal States were last to join in this unification process?***

Unification of Germany

- Germany is the former Holy Roman Empire
- It was divided into German states (i.e. Prussia, Austria)
- Then, nationalism grew in Prussia
- ***Q: Why did nationalism grow?***
- Bismarck-Prime Minister of Prussia
- Bismarck makes Germany **B.I.G.**
- ***Q: What do we know about the HRE? Religion? Wars? Major states? Hated enemy? Rulers?***
- Bismarck unified Germany through war and by appealing to nationalist feelings
- ***Q: Who did we learn first made Prussia into a military power?***
- I "***I do whatever it takes***" = realpolitik
- Realpolitik justifies all means to achieve and hold power
- ***Q: If you're willing to do anything to get what you want - you believe in realpolitik -then what sort of things might you do?***
- "Great issues of the day will be decided...by blood and iron."
- German state was created thanks to the Franco-Prussian War (1870)
- ***Q: Who did the HRE, and therefore the Prussians, hate?***